

BookletChartTM

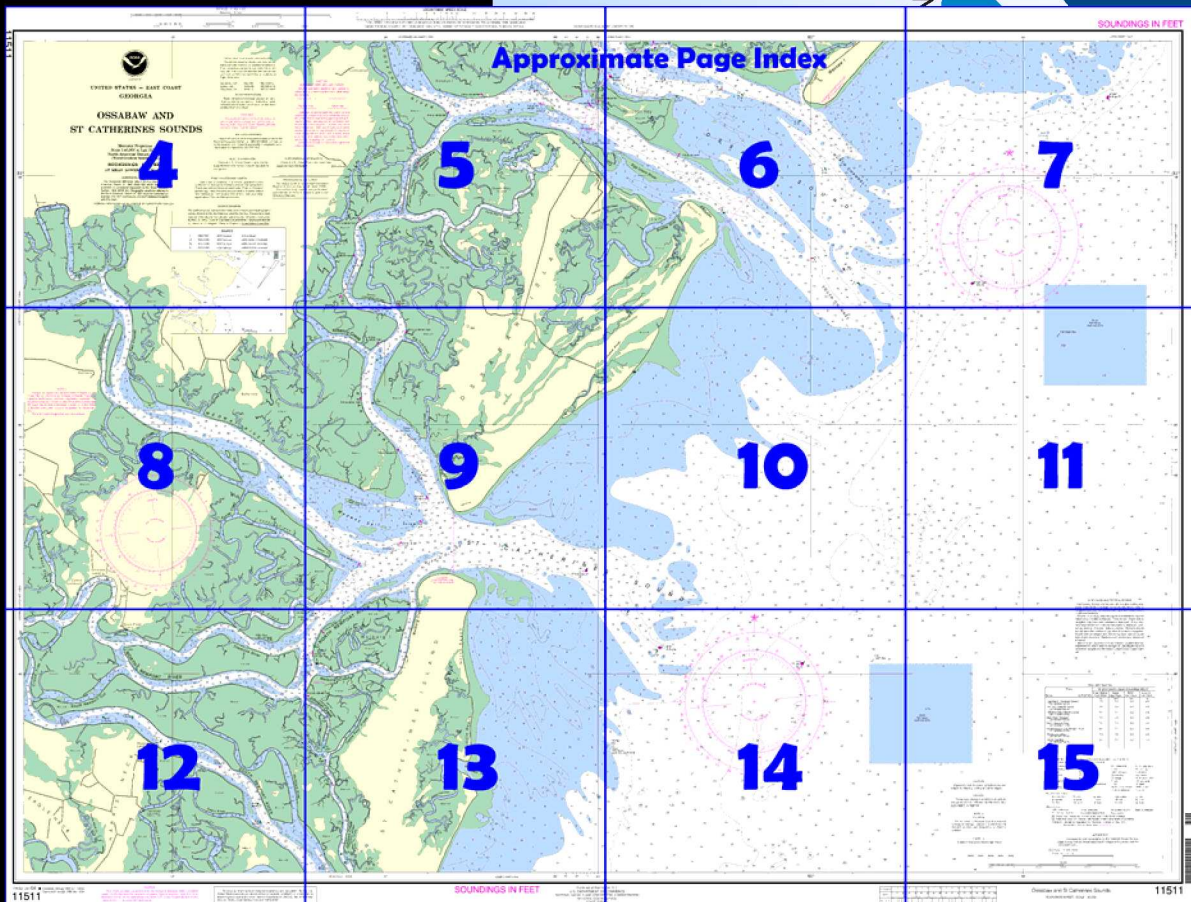
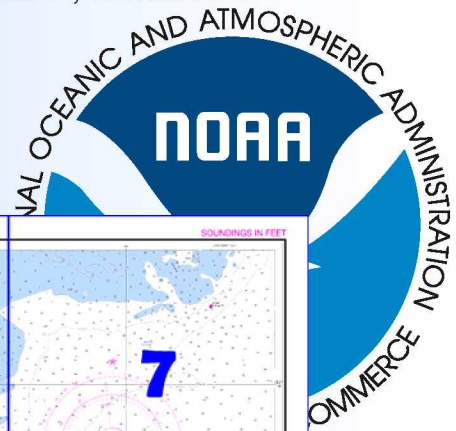
Ossabaw and St Catherines Sounds

(NOAA Chart 11511)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

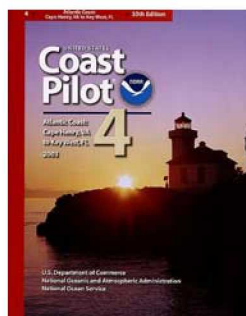
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 4, Chapter 7 excerpts]

(29) Ossabaw Sound, entered between **Wassaw Island** and **Bradley Point** (31°49.4'N., 81°02.9'W.) is a broad opening in the coast 15 miles southwest of Tybee Light. Most of the sound is shallow, and shifting shoals extend seaward about 4 miles. The entrance is marked by a lighted buoy. **North Channel** and **South Channel** lead through the shoals into the sound. North Channel is marked by buoys and daybeacons, and South Channel is marked by a buoy, a

daybeacon, and a light. Strangers are advised not to enter as breakers sometimes extend clear across the entrance.

(30) A fish haven is 2 miles east-southeast of Ossabaw Sound Entrance Lighted Buoy OS.

(32) **Ogeechee River** flows into the western part of Ossabaw Sound. The river drains an extensive area and is subject to flood conditions that

continually change the channel. Navigation to the Seaboard System Railroad bridges is possible with local knowledge. The depth was 6 feet to the first railroad bridge. This bridge has a clearance of 14 feet. The second railroad bridge northward of the first, has a clearance of 4 feet down and 41 feet up.

(33) A dock with a depth of 10 feet alongside is at **Fort McAllister**, 11 miles above the river entrance; gasoline, ice, and supplies are available.

(34) The currents in the Ogeechee River and Ossabaw Sound have considerable velocity, particularly the ebb setting out of the river.

(35) The coastline between Ossabaw Sound and St. Catherines Sound is formed by **Ossabaw Island**, which lies in a southwesterly direction. The eastern half of the island is heavily wooded.

(36) The seaward side of the island appears unbroken by streams, and shows as a white sand beach backed by heavy woods. Dangerous shoals extend offshore nearly 5 miles.

(37) The southwestern point of the island borders on St. Catherines Sound and is thickly wooded. The western half is almost entirely marshy. On the west the island is separated from the marshes of the mainland by **Bear River** and **Florida Passage**.

(38) **St. Catherines Sound** is 24 miles southwest of Tybee Light. The entrance is over a shifting bar that extends 5 miles offshore. The entrance lighted buoy is 7 miles offshore. The depth in the marked bar channel was 8 feet.

(40) There are no towns on the sound, and strangers seldom enter. Except for light-draft fishing craft, little traffic crosses St. Catherines Bar.

Channels with depths of 13 to 38 feet lead from inside the bar into the entrances of its tributaries. The main body of the sound is exposed and becomes rough in moderately bad weather. Protected anchorage for small vessels is in **Walburg Creek** on the south side of the entrance.

(41) Tidal currents have considerable velocity at the entrance and in the tributary rivers.

(43) Three main rivers enter the sound. **Bear River** and **North Newport River**, which form a portion of the Intracoastal Waterway, flow into the sound from the northwest and southwest. **Medway River** enters the sound from the westward. There was a depth of 10 feet to **Sunbury** on the Medway River. Water can be obtained at the wharf and has a depth of 6½ feet alongside.

(44) **Ashley Creek** makes into the south side of Medway River 3 miles above the mouth. A fish camp, about 2.7 miles above the mouth at **Yellow Bluff** has berths with electricity, gasoline, water, and marine supplies. A depth of 3 feet could be carried to the fish camp dock.

(45) **Kilkenny Creek** empties into the west side of Bear River 3.3 miles above the mouth. A fish camp, 1.8 miles above the mouth of the creek, has berths, gasoline, diesel fuel, electricity, water, ice, pump-out station and wet and dry storage. A depth of 10 feet could be carried to the fish camp.

(46) **Belfast** is reached by way of the Medway River and Belfast River. The depth in Belfast River was 4 feet to Belfast. A pile of rocks, bare about 3 feet at low water, stands in the midchannel with surrounding depths of 8½ feet off the bluff at Belfast.

(47) A marina, on the north side of North Newport River 8.6 miles above the mouth at **Colonels Island**, has berths with electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, and marine supplies. A depth of 10 feet could be carried to the marina via **Timmons River**. A fish haven, with a minimum depth of 3 feet, is on the north side of Timmons River 1.9 miles above its mouth; caution is advised.

(48) **St. Catherines Island** is flat and much of it is marshy with the higher part heavily wooded.

(49) **McQueen Inlet**, the only break in the shoreline visible from seaward, is unimportant, as it is blocked by shoals at low water. Dangerous shoals extend offshore for 5 miles.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

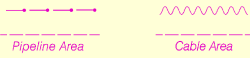
CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

NOTE B
CAUTION
The entrance to Wassaw Sound is subject to frequent change. Buoys 4, 6 and 8 are not charted as they are frequently shifted in position.

Corrected through NM Jun. 19/04
Corrected through LNM Jun. 1/04

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Savannah, GA	KEC-95	162.40 MHz
Baxley, GA	WXM-65	162.525 MHz
Waycross, GA	WKK-75	162.475 MHz

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
The project depth is 12 feet from Savannah River to St. Simons Sound, GA, chart 11506. The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.783" northward and 0.623" eastward to agree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Savannah, GA.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Coast Guard.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3262.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

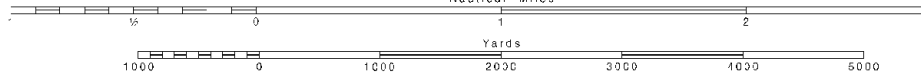
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: - - - -

Place (LAT/LONG)		TIDAL INFORMATION Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Egg Island, Ossabaw Sound (31°50'N/81°05'W)		7.8	7.4	0.2	-4.0
Walburg Creek Entrance (31°41'N/81°09'W)		7.6	7.3	0.2	-3.5
Kilkenny Club, Kilkenny Creek (31°47'N/81°12'W)		8.1	7.7	0.2	-3.5
Bear River Entrance (31°43'N/81°08'W)		7.6	7.3	0.2	-3.5
North Newport River (31°41'N/81°11'W)		7.8	7.4	0.2	-4.0
South Newport Cut, Newport River (31°40'N/81°15'W)		8.1	7.7	0.2	-4.0
Thomas Landing (31°38'N/81°15'W)		7.9	7.5	0.2	-4.0
Gould Landing (31°38'N/81°16'W)		8.1	7.7	0.2	-3.5

(Apr 2004)

11511

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles



UNITED STATES — EAST COAST
GEORGIA

OSSABAW AND
ST CATHERINES SOUNDS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 31°45'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
**SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER**

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.783' northward and 0.623' eastward to agree with this chart.

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Baxley, GA	WXM-65 162.525 MHz
Waycross, GA	WXK-75 162.475 MHz

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

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AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for supplemental information.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

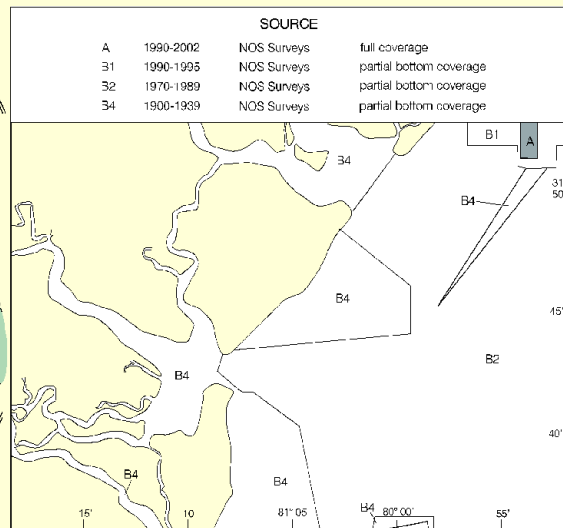
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SOURCE DIAGRAM

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SOURCE

A	1990-2002	NOS Surveys full coverage
31	1990-1995	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
32	1970-1989	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
34	1900-1939	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage



INTRACASTAL WATERWAY

The project depth is 12 feet from S River to St. Simons Sound, GA chart. The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Notice to Mariners.

31°
50'

CONTINUED ON CHART 11509

Joins page 8

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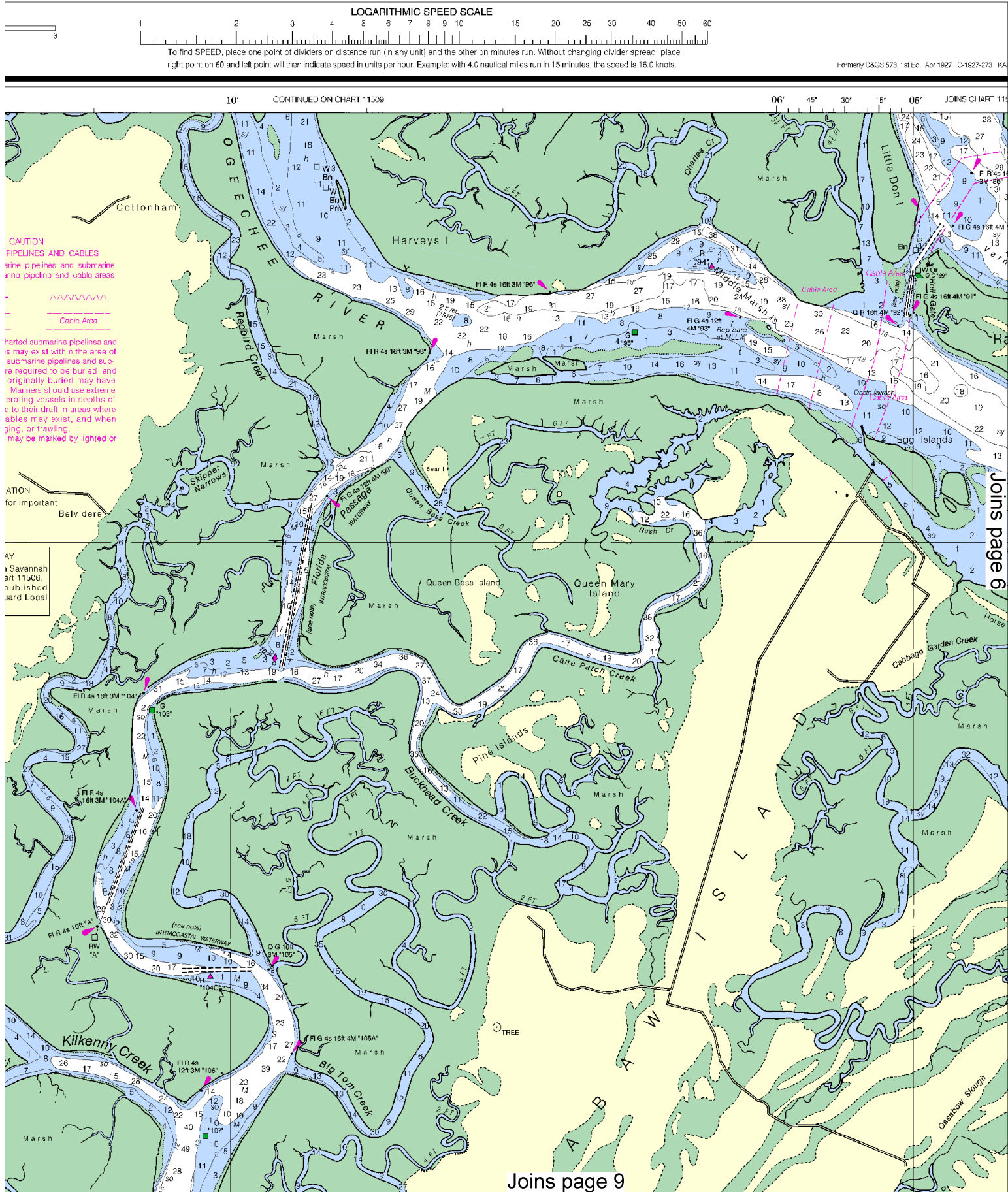


Printed at reduced scale.

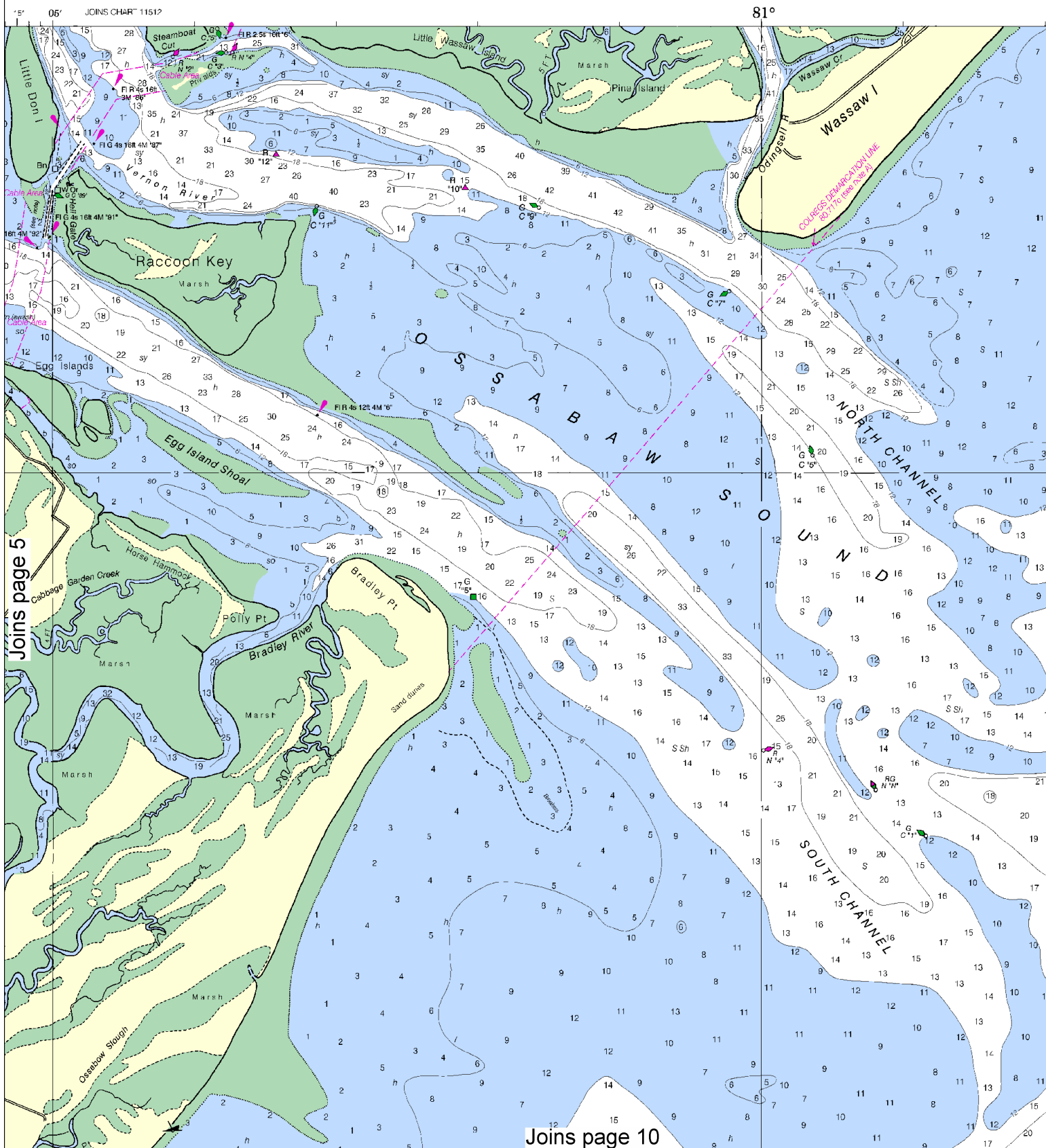
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:57143. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



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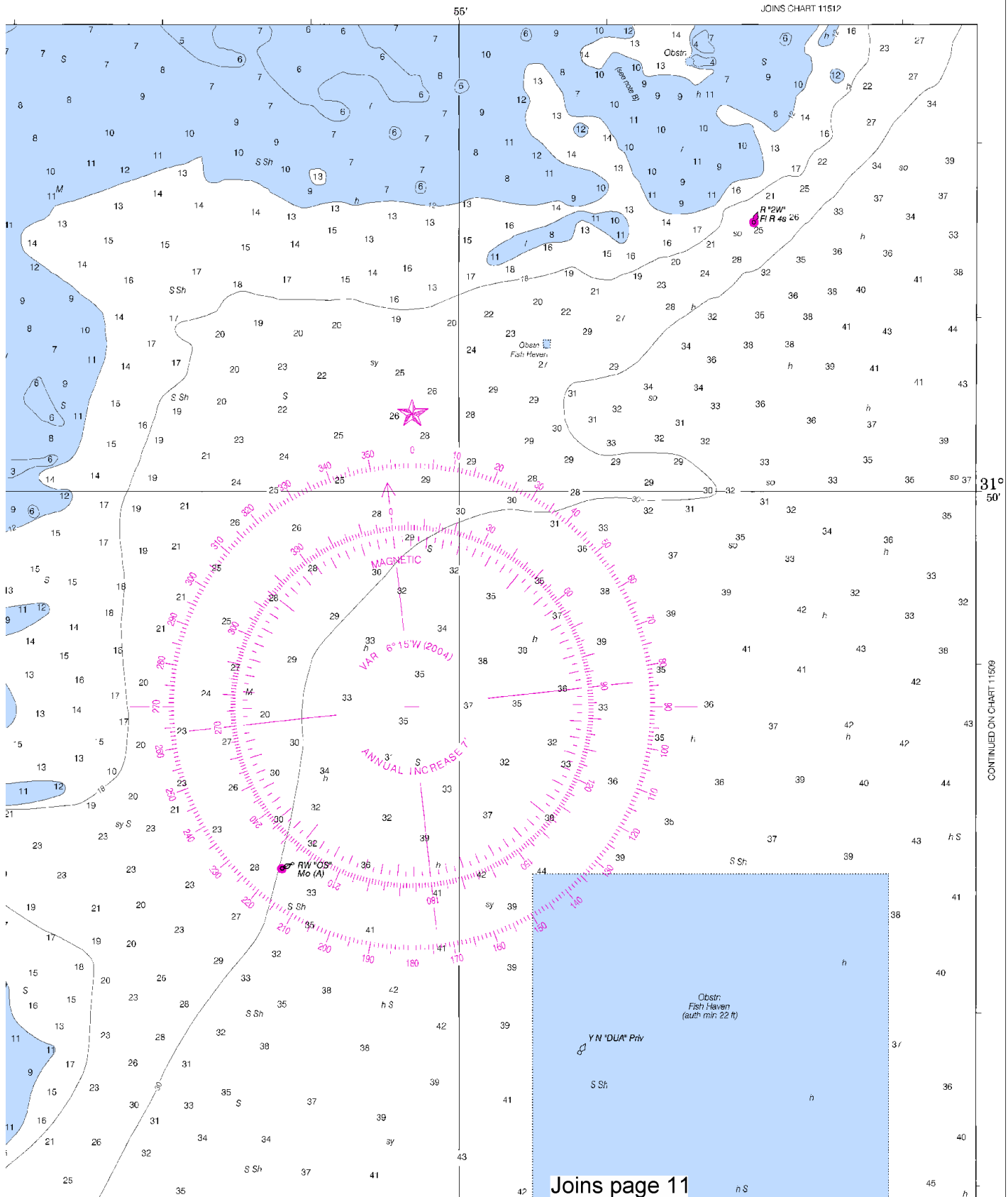
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FEET



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

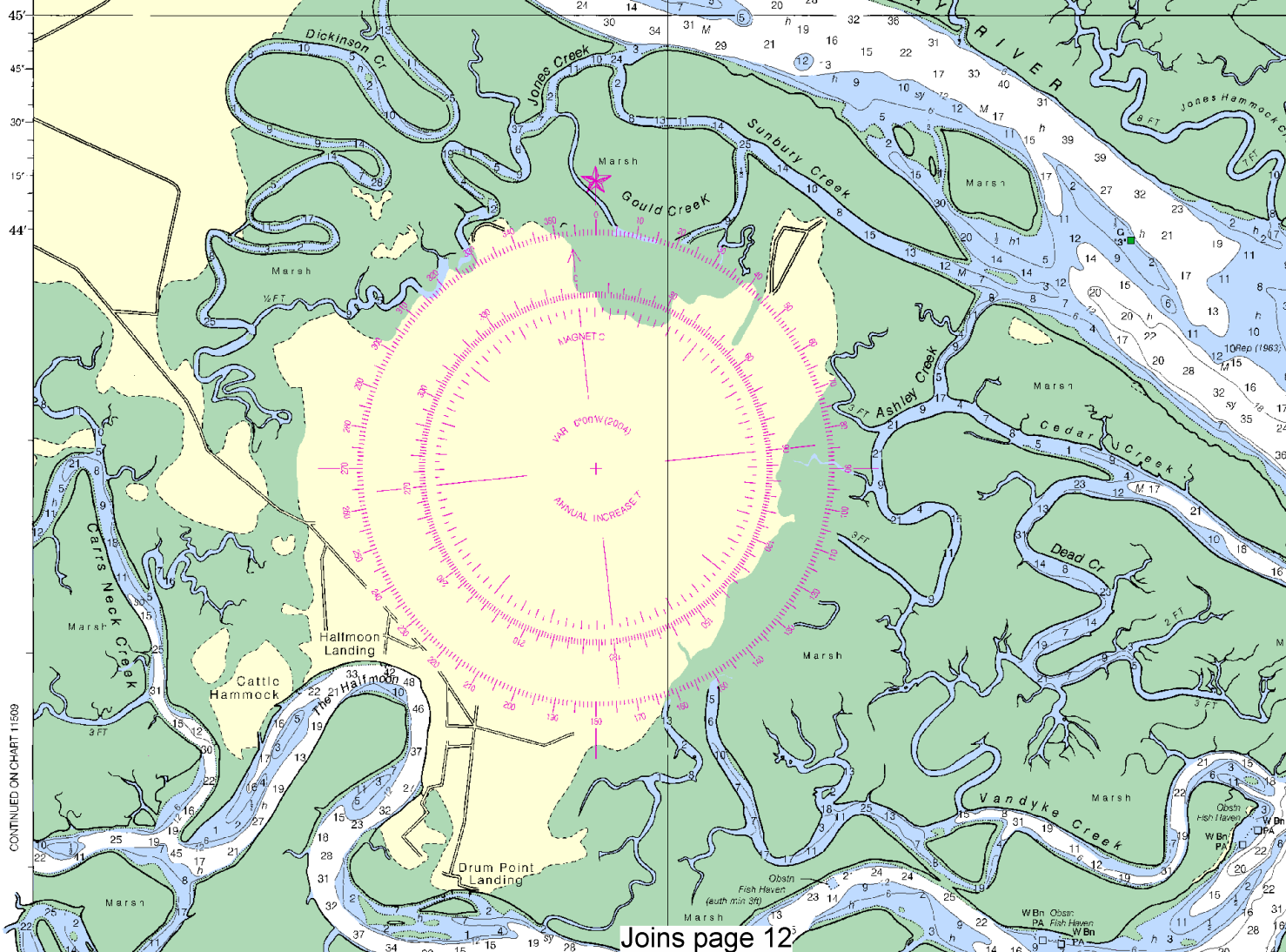
Joins page 4

CONTINUED ON CHART 11509

NOTE A

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.



CONTINUED ON CHART 11509

Joins page 12

8

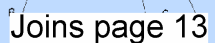


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 6

SOUTH CHANNEL

Joins page 9

Joins page 14

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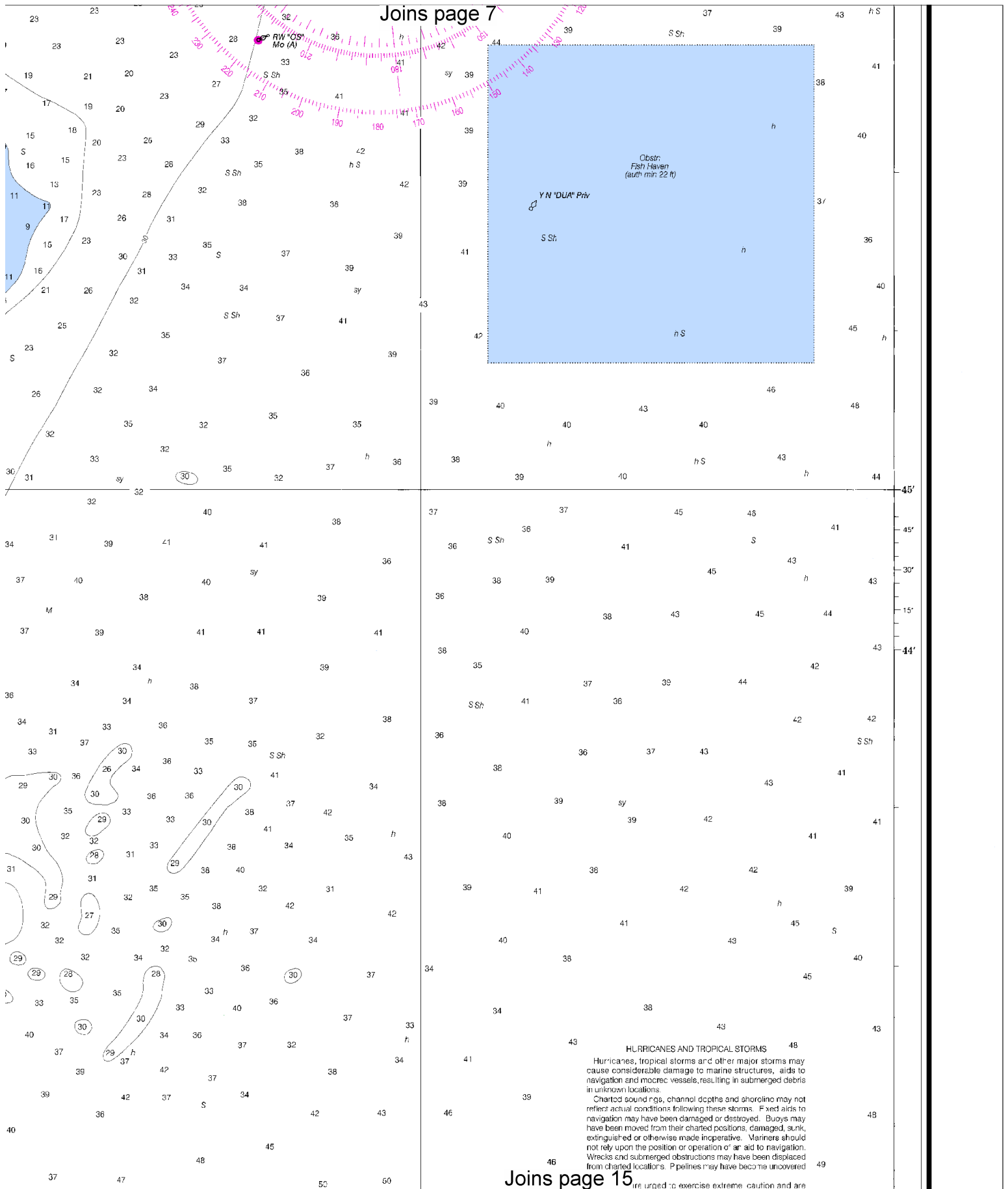


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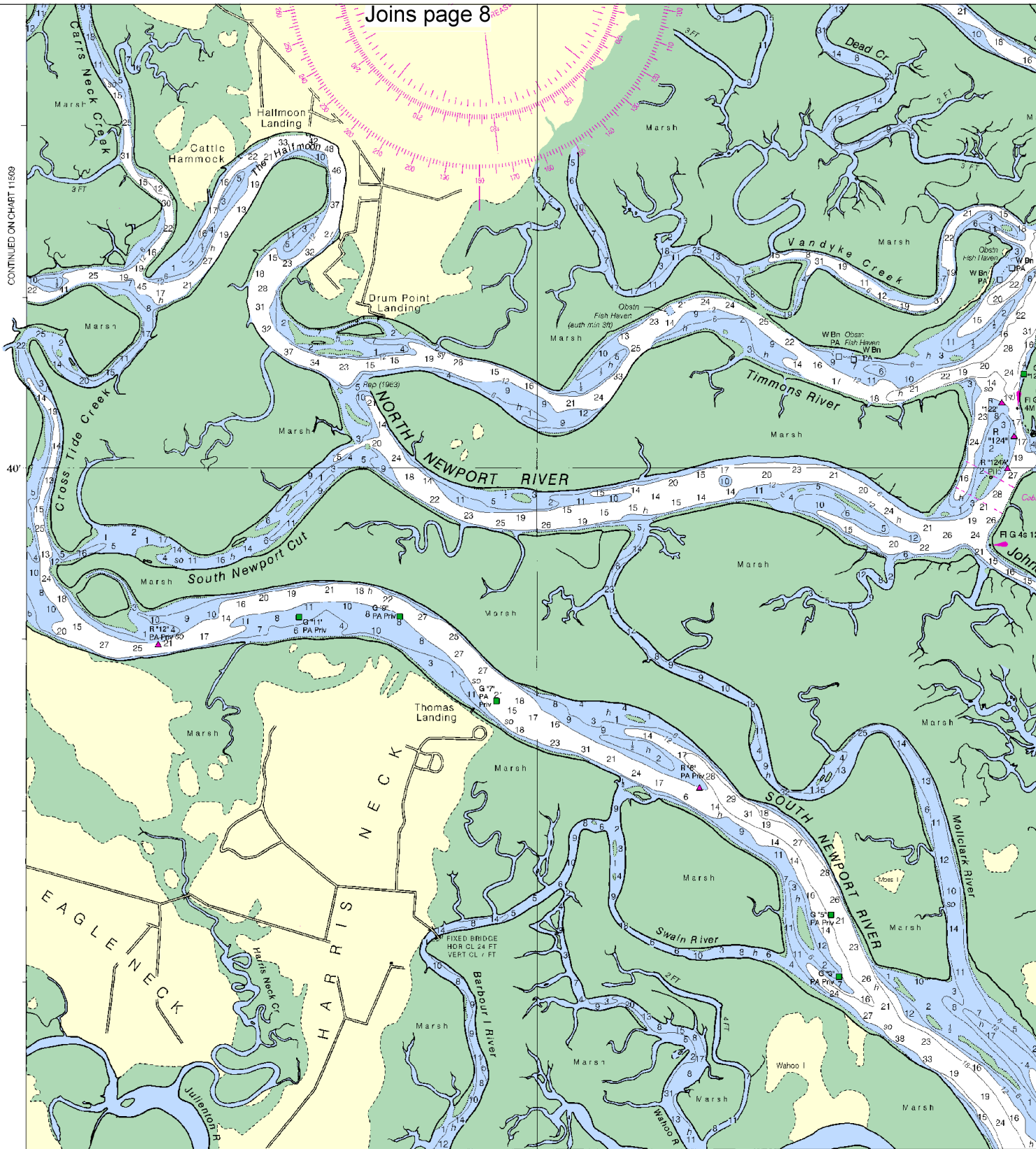
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 8



17th Ed., Jun/04 ■ Corrected through NM Jun. 19/04
Corrected through LNM Jun. 1/04

11511

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12

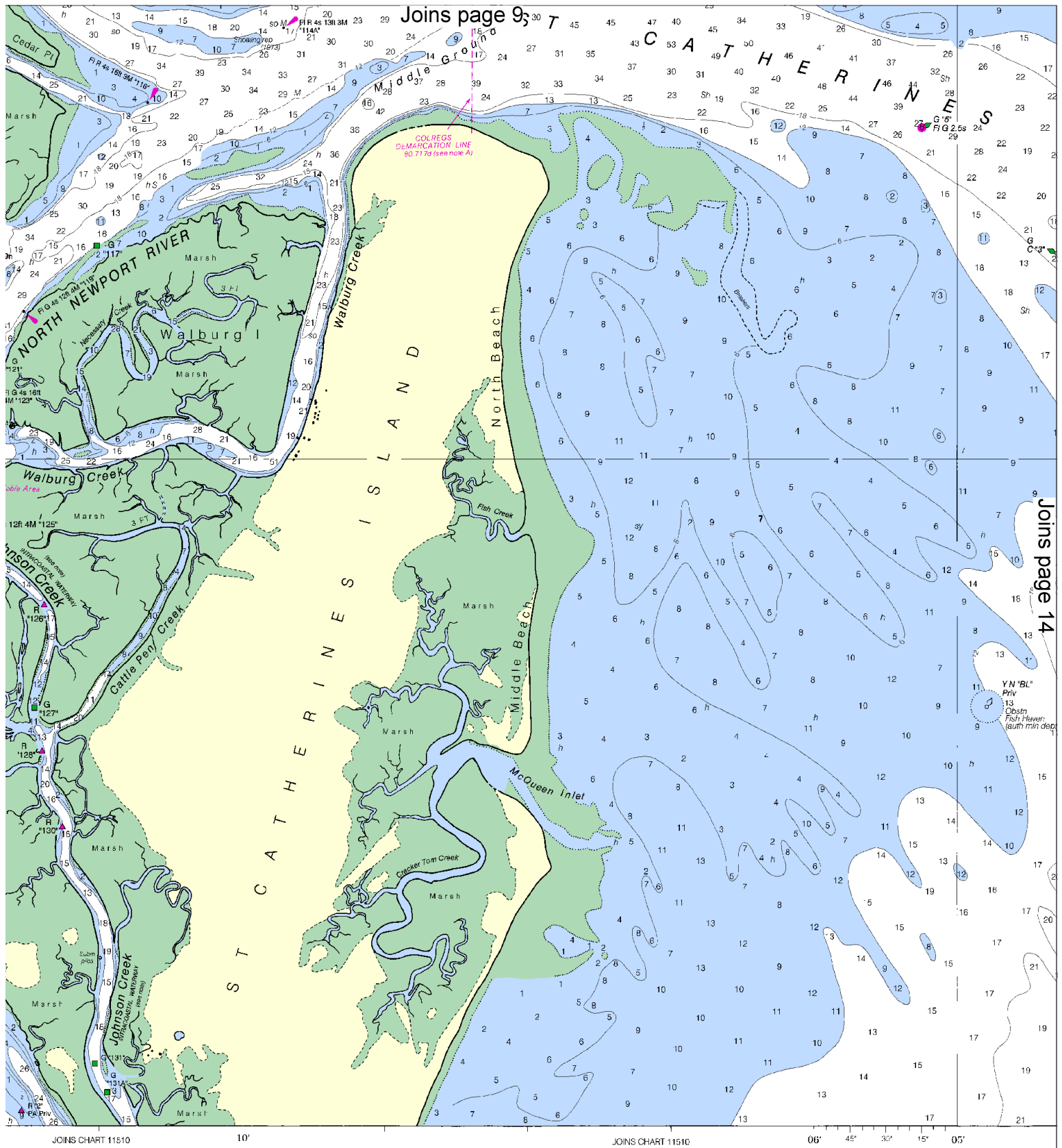


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

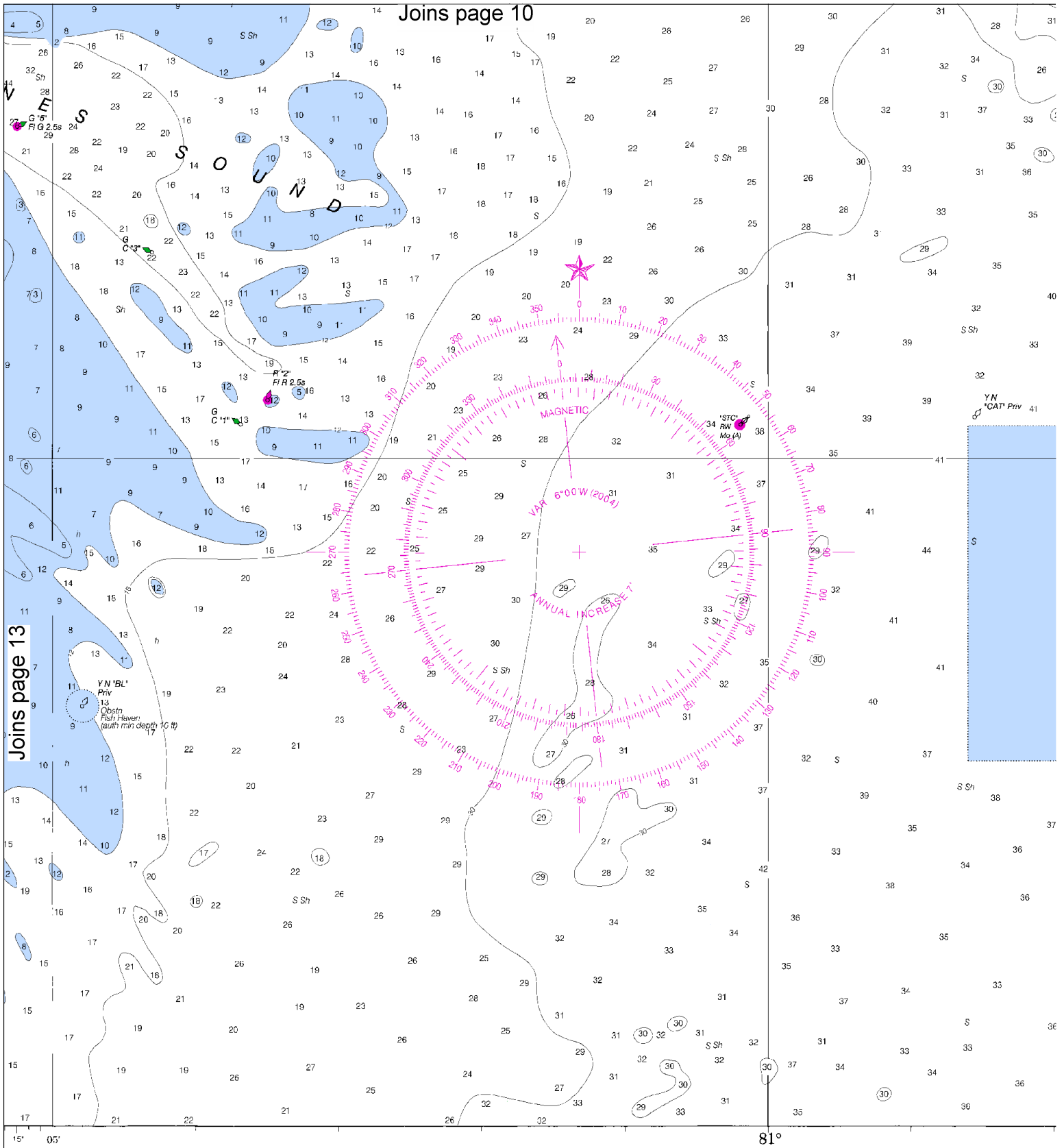




SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

13



Joins page 13

Printed at Washington, D.C.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NAVY AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEANIC SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS
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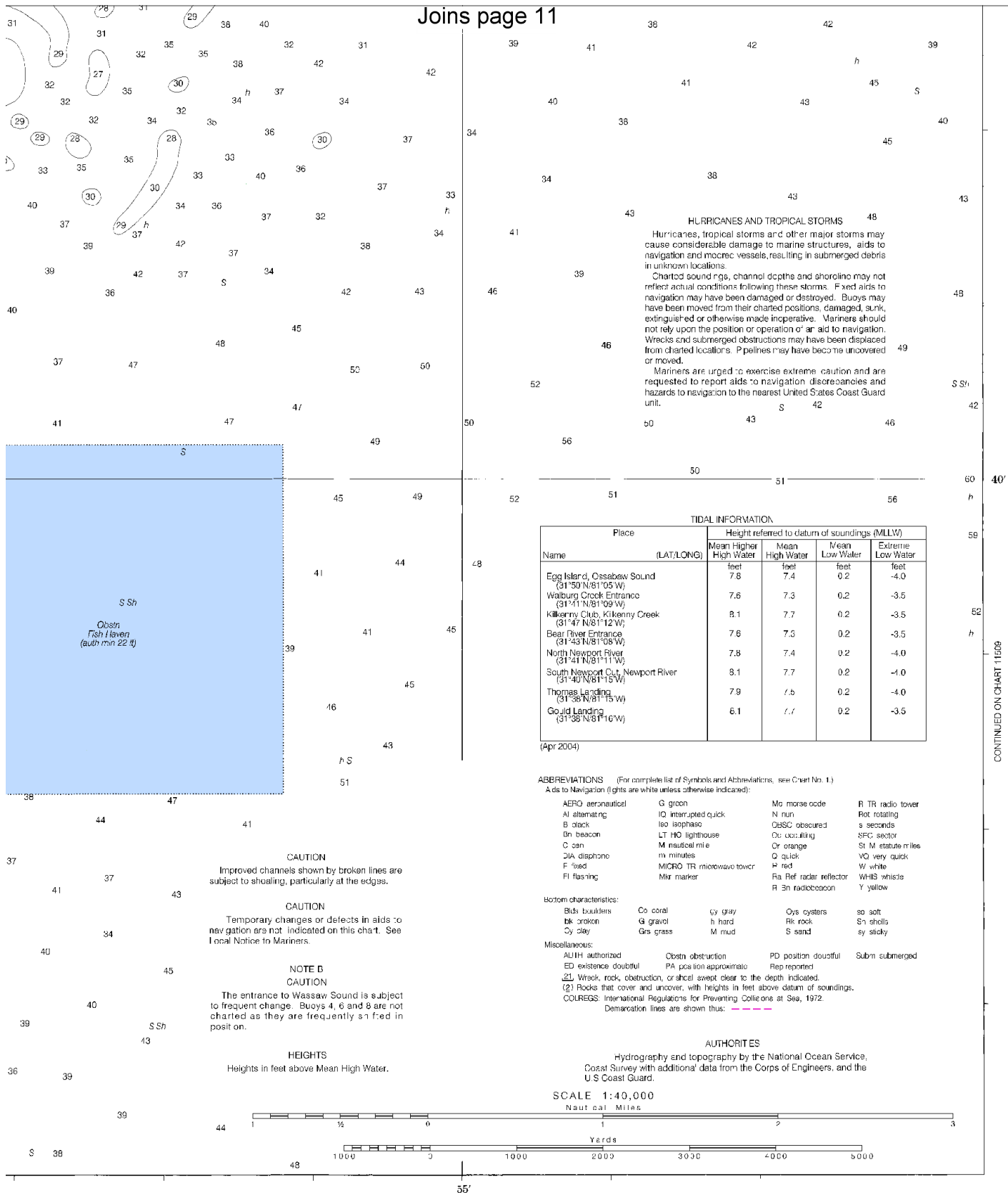


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Egg Island, Ossabaw Sound (31°50'N/81°05'W)	7.8	7.4	0.2	-4.0
Walburg Creek Entrance (31°41'N/81°09'W)	7.6	7.3	0.2	-3.5
Kilkenny Club, Kilkenny Creek (31°47'N/81°12'W)	8.1	7.7	0.2	-3.5
Bear River Entrance (31°43'N/81°08'W)	7.6	7.3	0.2	-3.5
North Newport River (31°41'N/81°11'W)	7.8	7.4	0.2	-4.0
South Newport River (31°40'N/81°15'W)	8.1	7.7	0.2	-4.0
Thomas Landing (31°38'N/81°15'W)	7.9	7.6	0.2	-4.0
Gould Landing (31°38'N/81°16'W)	6.1	5.7	0.2	-3.5

(Apr 2004)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	ObsC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HQ lighthouse	Occ occulting	SFC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
CIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	Whis whistle
		R Sn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bldn buildings	Co coral	Gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
Bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obsn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(2) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or other object clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			
COLREGS International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.			
Demarcation lines are shown thus: - - - - -			

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and the U S Coast Guard.

SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles

Yards

CONTINUED ON CHART 11509

17

NSN 7642014010263
NCA REFERENCE NO. 11XHA11511

Ossabaw and St Catherines Sounds

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

11511

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EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Tybee – 912-786-5440

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

GA Dept. of Natural Resources – 800-241-4113

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.